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cational Survey Test (pp. 207-223): RUDOLF PINTNER and FLORENCE FITZGERALD. — The problem is to devise a shorter educational test covering the main subjects of instruction than can be given in 30 to 40 minutes. Recognizing that 5 to 8 minutes' work on each subject can not give us an accurate measure of an individual's attainment in each subject, such as might be obtained by devoting 30 to 50 minutes to each subject, there is, nevertheless, great practical need of a short scale covering the chief subjects that will give a fair measure of the general attainment of the individual and a good measure of the group. Exercises were selected from the standard educational tests and measurements. The separate tests in the scale are compared with the corresponding long scales and the correlation coefficients range from .41 to .68. When the total result of the short form is compared with the total results of the long scales a coefficient of about .786 is obtained. The shorter form saves eleven hours' time for every class of 30 pupils. The economy of cost is evident also. *Results of the Bell Chemistry Test* (pp. 224-228): THOMAS H. BRIGGS. — The test was given to 38 pupils in two schools. A scoring sheet is also appended. *Editorial. Notes and News. Publications Received.*

Hume, Robert Ernest. *The Thirteen Upanishads. Translated from the Sanskrit, with an outline of the philosophy of the Upanishads and an annotated bibliography.* Oxford: University Press. 1921.

Johnson, W. E. *Logic. Part I.* Cambridge: University Press. 1921. Pp. xl + 252.

Kallen, Horace M. *Zionism and World Politics.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Page & Co. 1921. Pp. 245. \$3.50.

Leuba, James H. *The Belief in God and Immortality: A Psychological, Anthropological and Statistical Study.* Second edition. Chicago & London: The Open Court Publishing Co. 1921. Pp. xxviii + 333. \$2.50.

Spirito, Ugo. *Il Pragmatismo nella Filosofia Contemporanea.* Firenze: Vellecchi Editore. 1921. Pp. 222. Lire 10.

Renda, Antonio. *La Validità della Religione.* Citta di Castello: Il "Solco," Casa Editrice. 1921. Pp. 271. Lire 10.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, President of the Aristotelian Society, delivered the inaugural address on October 10 on the subject of

"Novelty." Novelty, he declared, is an all-pervasive psychical fact. Every mind has a history which never quite repeats itself and this history affects its apprehension. The same is true of all reality: its flow sets in one direction only and is irreversible. The past is irrevocable and the future never exactly calculable; history is, therefore, always relevant to essence. The method of history at first sight seems to imply a denial of novelty. The new is *explained* by taking it as a case of the old. It has to be taken thus to be controlled. But the abstraction is essentially a fiction and leads to a subsequent recognition of the new and a modification of the old "law" by the new "case." Thus the negation of novelty in scientific method is only provisional and methodological. The philosophic sciences also are not really pledged to a different procedure. Logic must recognize novelty, if reason is not to be divorced from reasoning and reasoning to become unmeaning. "Novelty or Nullity" is the first law of thought, if thought is admitted to presuppose thinking. Metaphysics has ancient prejudices against novelty, as involving *change*. It assumes that Being must be a constant quantity. Yet its notion of Being is only a hypothesis and abstractly there are the possibilities that it may increase or diminish. Empirically the former seems exemplified in psychic being, the latter in physical. The existence of novelty means creation out of nothing. This conception has long been among the paradoxes which the Christian religion affirmed in spite of philosophy and science and language. Yet it has religious value, for a world of which the being is constant can not change for the better because it can not change at all. It is eternally as good as it can be, also as bad. Valuations are not only facts themselves, but the ultimate determinants of all the facts we recognize.

The next meeting of the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association will be held in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, on November 28th at 8 P.M. Dr. David Mitchell and Dr. Rudolph Pintner will speak.